A List of Lepidoptera Found in the Adirondack Mts.

By G. F. Comstock.

Lists of Adirondack insects being so few in number, my list may be of sufficient interest to the readers of the News to warrant its being published. It represents three years of butterfly collecting, and one year of careless moth collecting, very few moths having been taken at sugar or light. However, it contains the names of species never before found to my knowledge in the Adirondacks.

The collecting ground was Keene Valley, Essex County, New York, on the Ausable River, about ten miles east from Mt. Marcy, the highest peak of the Adirondacks. About seven miles above Keene Valley the Ausable River has its source in two beautiful lakes which bear its name. At the head of the upper lake there is a large marsh, very wild and full of deer, and in the centre of the marsh is a small grassy meadow, nearly grown up with spruce and laurel. Most of the rarer species of diurnals were taken in this open spot of the wilderness, known as the "Marcy Marsh" from its being traversed by the trail to that peak. On the bare summits of Mt. Marcy and Mt. Haystack I have never seen any butterflies, although I searched for them twice.

I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Beutenmuller of New York for the identification of most of the Noctuidæ.

PAPILIONIDÆ.

Papilio asterias, rare in August.

turnus, very common in June. I have seen 25 or 30 together at once around a mud-puddle.

Pieris rapæ, very common in summer and autumn.

oleracea, common in spring.

Colias philodice, very common everywhere. Albinic females common in autumn.

interior, very rare in July; two specimens from Marcy Marsh, and one from summit of Mt. Baxter, near Keene Valley.

NYMPHALIDÆ.

Danais plexippus, rather common in autumn.

Argynnis cybele, Generally common in autumn, but in 1901 I saw none. No larger than *aphrodite*.

aphrodite, rather common in July and August.

atlantis, common same time as preceding species.
myrina, common in wet meadows in June and July.
bellona, more common than *myrina*.
Melitæa phæton, very rare in wet meadows.
Phyciodes tharos, very common in June.
batesii, very rare in June.
Grapta comma, common in autumn.
progne, common in August.
faunus, common in August.
gracilis, a single specimen from Keene Valley, but saw several in the Marcy Marsh in September.
j-album, common in autumn.
Vanessa antiopa, very common.
milbertii, common in July and August.
Pyrameis atalanta, generally common, but very rare in 1902.
huntera, common in autumn, but saw none in 1902.
cardui, very rare in August.
Limenitis disippus, common in September.
artemis, common in July.
Neonympha eurytris, common in June.
Debis portlandia, very rare in Keene Valley and at Ausable Lakes, July.
Satyrus nephele, common in July.

LYCÆNIDÆ.

Feniseca tarquinius, common, but local.
Chrysophanus hypophlæas, very common.
thoe, rare and local in July.
epixanthe, common in Marcy Marsh in July.
Lycæna comyntas, rather common in autumn.
pseudargiolus, common in spring.

HESPERIDÆ.

Pamphila hobomok, common in June.
" var. *pocahontas*, rare.
sassacus, rare in June.
leonardus, rare in June and September.
otho var. *egeremet*, common in July.
mystic, common in July.
cernes, very common in June and July.
Carterocephalus mandan, very rare in early spring.
Amblyscirtes vialis, common in June, 1900, but rare since.
samoset, rare in June.
Nisoniades icetus, rather common in June.
brizo, rare in June.
Eudamus pylades, common from June to August.

SPHINGIDÆ.

Hemaris thysbe.
" var. *uniformis.*
diffinis.
Deilephila lineata.
Pholus pandorus.
Everyx chœrilus.
Sphinx drupiferarum.
kalmiæ (common).
Amorpha modesta.
Smerinthus geminatus.
excæcatus.

BOMBYCIDÆ.

Lycomorpha pholus.
Eudryas grata.
Eubaphe immaculata var. *trimaculata*
Eubaphe aurantiaca var. *rubicundaria.*
Haploa lecontei.
Halisidota tessellaris.
Phragmatobia fuliginosa.
Arctia virgo
parthenice (common).
intermedia.
Oreta rosea.
Melalopha albosigma.
Telea polyphemus.
Actias luna.
Automeris io.

NOCTUIDÆ.

Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides.
" "
var *expultrix.*
Arsilonche albovenosa
Apatela americana.
impressa.
afflicta.
Adelphagrotis prasina (in Marcy Marsh).
Noctua baja.
normaniana.
haruspica.
Feltia subgothica (very common).
Mamestra imbrifera.
latex.
renigera.
Hadena apamiformis.
devastatrix.
arctica.
Nephelodes minians.
Pyrophila pyramidoides.
Cosmia pgleacea.
Orthosia ferruginoides (very common).
Scoliopteryx libatrix.
Plusia ærea (com. on sunflowers).
balluca.
mortuorum (at Aus. Lake).
ampla.
simplex (very common).
Alaria florida.
Drasteria erechtea (very common).
Euclidia cuspidea.
Catocala cerogama.
concumbens.
relicta.
" var. *phrynia.*
Parallelia bistriaris.
Panapoda rufimargo.
Bombolocha lubricalis.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

Prochœrodes clemataria.
transversata.
Tetracis lorata.
Epirranthis obfirmaria.
Therina fervidaria.
Acidalia insularia.
Stegania pustulario.
Opheroptera bruceata.
Baptria albovittata.
Petrophora diversilineata.
Rheumaptera hastata.
ruficiliata.

COLEOPTERA.

Cicindela sexguttata.
Necrophorus tomentosus.
Callidium antennatum.

Chrysochus auratus.
Ellichinia carrusca.
Harpalus viridicæneus.

ODONATA.

Cordulegaster maculatus.
Plathemis lydia.
Libellula pulchella.
Anax junius.
Æschna constricta.
Sympetrum semicinctum.
rubicundulum.

OTHER INSECTS.

Bombytius æqualis.
Pyrgota undata.
Cymbex americana.
Cicada tibicen.
Neuronia semifasciata.
Trimerotropis suffusa.

The Psychophora Mix Up.

By Henry Skinner.

Through the courtesy of Dr. John B. Smith I have been able to study the specimens Dr. Hulst placed under *Psychophora*. There are four specimens, labelled as follows: *Psychophora sabinii* Curtis, Polaris Bay, *Cidaria phocata* Moesch, typical, Laborador, *Psychophora* var. *polaris* Hulst, Polaris Bay, *Glaucopteryx immaculata* Skinner, typical, McCormick's Bay, Greenland. The above geometers belong to the same genus and are not related to *Psychophora* of Curtis. *Psychophora sabinii* Hulst, not Curtis, is a synonym of *Cidaria phocata* Moesch. *Psychophora* var. *polaris* Hulst is an immaculate variety of *phocata* Moesch. *Glaucopteryx immaculata* Skinner and Meng. is a different species, and is probably a variety of *Glaucopteryx* (*Larentia*) *polata* Dup. as the latter were taken in some numbers at the same time and place in Greenland. It is certain that Dr. Hulst never saw the true *Psychophora*. Those mentioned by Sir. Geo. Hampson are evidently not *Psychophora sabinii* Curtis. It is also probable that Dr. Packard did not know the true *Psychophora*. The way these things get mixed in the literature is something appalling. The specimens in poor condition and haste in describing is responsible for some of it. Whether Dr. Dyar's new genus is valid I am not prepared to say, as it would first be necessary to critically examine *Larentia*, *Cidaria*, *Glaucopteryx*, *Amœbe*, *Aplocera*, and doubtless many others.